

# The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 14. NO. 47.

BRANDON, MAN., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1896.

FIVE CENTS.

## Special Attention...

THIS WEEK!

Is called to our display of beautiful XMAS GOODS. We think we have the finest in the city, and we would like you to call and see them. We are putting them away now for you, if you will pick yours out; of course picking them out now does not cost any more, and gives you a better choice. Come now and see them. Presents for ladies and gentlemen of all ages.

## Flemings' Drug Store

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

## MAKING 'EM THINK!

Our prices are stirring people up and making 'em think, and making this the busiest store in Brandon. Here you get a good-looking line of suits, well made for \$5.00; another line next to them, single and double-breasted strong-wares at \$7.50, \$8.50 that many ask more money for—and that makes 'em think. We place other lines along side—so they can see the difference. Suits that delight them, that they can be proud to wear anywhere, that we are proud to have them wear—fabrics and patterns that are body wants—shaggy, nobly, rough and fine—some to please every fancy, at prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$15.00. These are fashioned after the best tailors' models—and for finish only the best tailors can match at any price—and that DOES set them thinking. But that is what these values are for. They make them look; they make them think; they make them buy willingly. If we could take these suits to all the homes, hereabouts—and let them be examined there, our sales would be doubled.

So it is with

## UNDERWEAR!

The score or more sorts we show is making 'em think—the merchandise wonder of the season—mothers and wives tell us so, and they know. Every one the same story. "You have the best underwear in the city." We know it, but that makes us more than satisfied. See our ALL WOOL Underwear for

90c, \$1.00, \$1.25!

The same it is with

## FUR GOODS!

Don't buy furs off us until you have looked through every store in Brandon. Don't buy furs elsewhere until you have seen ours. When looking elsewhere you may be asked one price, then given another, and if you have plenty of time to "haggle" over it you will be given a third or a fourth. It will pay you to see what we can give the same article for. They are lower than the fourth price elsewhere. We sell furs at special prices—but everybody can buy at the same price. See our qualities, see the prices—and you'll readily understand why we are

## MAKING 'EM THINK.

## McDonald & Calvert.

Complete Outfitters of Men and Boys,

Cor. 9th street and Rosser avenue.

## ODD BITS FOR ODD CORNERS!

Ugly square corners are the despair of many artistic housewives. Here's an idea for you—break the severe square lines with a Corner Book Case, Easel, Screen or Jardiniere—and your homely corner becomes a thing of beauty.

### TABOURETTES AND JARDINIERS

give exquisitely dainty effects. Our stock is large and varied. Bring us the colors of the walls and curtains and we will help you to choose the proper styles.

Easels in Oak 90c up.

Screens in Oak \$2.00 up. Towel Racks and other odd bits for other odd corners in other rooms.

### CURVELFETTE

is the new widow trimming for lace curtains is much neater and more artistic than poles—see them in needs to suit.

## CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL

Artistic Home Furnishers.

Upholstering. Embalming.

Telephone 188. Store 188.

Between 9th and 10th Streets.

### OXBOW.

This town is situated about 100 miles from Brandon on the Souris branch of the C.P.R., and not until the year 1892 when the railroad was built was there any sign as to the approach of the present town, it deriving its name from the Souris river valley, which presents the form of an ox bow, with which name it has ever since been termed.

When the railway was being constructed there was a general stampede for the town, therefore making the town boom for a while, after which the town took a sudden decline, and naturally decreased for a period. After this natural course of affairs the town has now assumed somewhat of a substantial footing mainly by the help of some of its influential citizens who stayed with the town in its tribulation. A large number of its inhabitants who left the town disheartened in its troublesome times have returned glad to regain the threshold they once foretook in desolation. The soil of this favored part of the Northwest is fine sandy loam with a clay sub-soil with which soil the crops will more readily mature to ripeness than in a heavier soil and this surer to escape damages in late seasons. Taking altogether there is no better in the Northwest for growing wheat, it ranking foremost with other parts. As to raising stock it is well adapted, and is beginning to be carried on extensively by the farmers. The general character of the country is a gently rolling prairie, well watered with streams the banks of which are heavily wooded. For storing grain the place has two large elevators capable of holding 2,000 bushels each and is drawn from a great distance with the prices paid on the market this year has attracted farmers for many miles around, some even drawing 50 miles. Land can be had at reasonable prices and terms to suit purchasers from the C. P. R. and other corporations. One of the industries is a three story flour mill situated about half a mile from the town and controlled by a company. The mill is fitted with the most modern and improved machinery and has a capacity of 75 bushels daily. There are four religious denominations in the place, viz. Presbyterian, which has a magnificent structure of recent build, the Methodist, Episcopal and Baptist, the latter as yet having no permanent place of worship.

H. C. DISNEY.

Mr. Disney is one of the pioneer merchants of this district being one of the first to open up a general store at the commencement of the town. His stock which is one of the largest in town comprises dry goods, ready-made clothing, Gent's furnishings, furs, boots and shoes, groceries, crockery, &c. By close attention to business and fair dealing to all his customers Mr. Disney has made up a very extensive business and he informs your correspondent that his trade is nearly all cash. He buys largely in the eastern markets and from his long experience in business and knowing where and what to buy to suit his trade he is able to select the best goods at a very close figure. He has a very neat and attractive store and everything looks new and bright and reflects great credit on the management. Mr. Disney also handles large quantities of farm produce, such as butter, eggs, poultry of all kinds and dressed hogs, all of which he ships to coast markets and is therefore able to pay the highest prices for same. He has one of the finest cellars your correspondent has seen in the west and well adapted for storing farm produce, fruits, &c. Mr. Disney has the reputation of being upright in all his dealings and is very attentive and courteous to his numerous customers. While others have left the town during hard times Mr. Disney has stayed with it and now that times are good he is reaping the benefit.

MESSES. PIERCE BROS.

Your correspondent recently visited this firm and found them busy attending to the necessary wants of their numerous customers. Their stock comprises dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, crockery, groceries, etc., of which they buy in large quantities in eastern cities, and with their long experience in business they are enabled to sell at very low figures. Having two other stores in eastern Canada they are in a position to buy farmers' produce and by special enquiry your correspondent has learned they have for the last three years bought farmers' produce which has come from a radius of 50 miles when others have refused and always paid the highest possible prices for same. They are now holding grand sales at which they offer a cash discount of 20 per cent.

MESSES. WALSH BROS.

Are practically speaking the pioneer merchants of the place, they have been doing business since the inauguration of the town. They were formerly running a general store and post office at Alameda, when there was no prospect of a town, then moving to Oxbow where they are doing a good business. They handle all kinds of clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, etc., and with their long experience they cannot be undersold.

MESSES. GRANDY & GRANDY.

Is the style by which a new dry goods and grocery establishment is managed. This firm of which the members are young, keep a neat and well selected stock and expect to combine for a good share of the large business done in town.

FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY.

Danielson has one of the finest selected stocks of fruit, Confectionery and stationery in the Northwest for a town of its size. It comprises all kinds of writing material, fancy goods, toys and novelties, besides a large assortment of confectionery and fruit.

Downey & Co. run a restaurant and also handle all kinds of confectionery. They also intend putting in a stationery and fancy goods stock.

J. H. McGill an old Brandonite at one time with Brock & Co. is another who has embarked in the fruit business and keeps all kinds of choice confectionery. He also runs a photograph business in connection with his chief art and in which business he has had considerable experience. He also does a large amount of crayon portrait drawing which cannot be surpassed in Manitoba or the North West Territories.

E. Crossley, another former Brandonite, runs the only hardware store of the place and does an enormous trade. He handles all kinds of stoves, kettles, etc., and is necessary to equip a well conducted business. He is also a well known and successful maker of town, doing an excellent business. He makes and repairs all kinds of harness.

Thos. H. Thompson handles all kinds of lumber. He also buys grain for himself.

Jas. Darragh is the livery man and runs two stables, one for livery and the other for feed, and always turns out a first-class livery outfit.

### FALL ASSIZES.

#### THE GERHOLD CASE.

Brandon, Nov. 18.—The prisoner maintains a calm and composed manner, and though, no doubt, greatly suffering from the gravity of his position he is not visibly affected by it. Mr. Jackson, the proprietor of the farm upon which the murder was committed, was the first witness to go on the stand.

He deposed that he lived in the locality where the crime took place, for several years; that the prisoner had worked for him and that Henry, whose murder was accomplished in his house, was engaged on his farm boring a well with one of the provincial government boring machines. He could find nothing to complain of in the man Henry. In fact he had found him to be a quiet, inoffensive and gentlemanly fellow. Being cross-examined by Mr. Howell the witness admitted that he was very well satisfied with the work of the prisoner during the term which he had engaged him. The prisoner was at all times an obedient boy, but given occasionally to fits of passion. He knew the prisoner for some time previous to engaging him, and paid him \$135 per year, while he was so engaged he would be willing to pay that sum or a larger one, though it was a good figure for another year. He had heard of this man Henry before Henry came to his place to bore for water, and was not very favorably impressed with his reputation. However, Henry's subsequent residence with him caused him to differently regard him.

MRS. JACKSON.

was the next witness, and testified to her finding the body, its condition, and the position of the gun. She said that Henry had told her of some little difficulty which had arisen between the prisoner and Henry on the Saturday previous to the murder.

Being cross-examined by Mr. Howell she said that the prisoner was as trustworthy as boys ordinarily are. The prisoner would sometimes ill-use the horses in the absence of Mr. Jackson, but, she admitted, to no greater extent than boys were sometimes wont to do.

DAVID WILSON JACKSON.

a son of the two previous witnesses, was now called, and swore that he left the house on the morning of the murder at about a quarter to five o'clock. He was accompanied by the prisoner to the stables he left the stable at a

quarter to six to go to the cow stable, some distance away. After he had been in the cow stable for some time his mother, who had been engaged in milking the cows, left the cow stable and went to the house, and it was upon her arrival there that the murder was first discovered. If Gerhold committed the crime, he did it between the time of his leaving the horse stable and his mother's arrival at the house.

To Mr. Howell the witness said, that Henry had frequently teased the prisoner, that about two weeks before the murder Henry and Gerhold had had a row about the management of the horse worked and driven by Gerhold at the boring machine. The prisoner had remarked to witness that "He wondered why Joe had shot himself." The witness here went off the stand and the court was adjourned for lunch.

JOHN R. FOSTER.

the provincial detective, was next called and deposed that he had arrested the prisoner. He had cautioned him not to say anything, as it would be made use of in evidence against him. He had a knowledge of the history of the crime committed by Henry. Henry had murdered an Indian. After the trial some time Henry admitted to him in the Brunswick hotel, in this city, that he had shot an Indian, and remarked, "You should have seen the son of a b— jump." Henry bore a decidedly questionable reputation.

GAOLER SOXON.

was the next witness, and being sworn said that he was the gaoler of the western judicial district gaol. He had charge of the prisoner. The prisoner, shortly after his arrival, asked that he be allowed to write a letter. He was given pen and ink, also paper, and wrote a letter to his father in England, which letter he produced in court having intercepted it.

A LEGAL TILT.

Here counsel for the prisoner objected to the letter going in as evidence, and cited a case to support his contention of its inadmissibility. Counsel for the crown maintained that the letter was admissible evidence, and produced authorities to uphold him. His lordship ruled that the letter was admissible, having been written voluntarily, and under no inducement, threat or fear.

The letter contained an account of what had happened, and stated that on the Saturday previous to the murder he assaulted him again, and that he shot the deceased in self defence.

DR. PATTERSON.

of Winnipeg, was called, and deposed that he had made an analytical examination of the blood stains on the overalls worn by Gerhold on the morning of the murder, and he had found them to be human blood stains.

This closed the case for the crown.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Howell began the defence by calling the prisoner Gerhold. He took the stand and swore that he was from England and was the third youngest child in a family of seven. He came to the country three years ago and had been earning his own living since he was 13 years old. He worked for Mr. Jackson and assisted Henry in the well-boring operation he was carrying on Mr. Jackson's farm. Henry had treated him violently, had assaulted him brutally and he was afraid of Henry. He said that on the morning the murder was committed he had gone to the horse stable, accompanied by David Jackson, to attend to the horses. He worked some time and went to the house to get some paper which he intended to use in writing out an order he wished to give a neighbor to purchase some shirts for him that morning in Rapid City. When he went to his trunk in the garner Henry came from his bed and struck him on the back of the neck. Gerhold went down stairs and returned for the paper with a gun in his hand. The gun went off very easily and when half way up the stairs it accidentally went off. He adjusted another cartridge and proceeded towards the trunk. Henry made a rush for him and the gun again discharged itself. When asked if he shot the gun off, he replied, "I guess so."

After the evidence was taken Mr. Howell addressed the jury for about half an hour. He was followed by Mr. McLean and afterwards the judge delivered his charge, which lasted for about an hour and a half. The jury went out at about 7 o'clock and will remain out all night.

The jury disagreed and

A NEW TRIAL

was ordered, which took place next day. In the second trial the evidence was nearly repeated. It was supplemented, however, by the proceedings before the magistrate which told against the prisoner. The jury this time found Gerhold guilty of manslaughter and the judge sentenced him to 20 years in penitentiary.

In the case of the Queen vs. Musgrove for rape, the grand jury found no bill; but in the case of the Queen vs. Shep, and parts brought in a true bill, and prosecution was begun by the crown, as represented by Mr. R. M. Matheson. Messrs. Clement & Howell defended the prisoners and with the result that the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" without leaving their seats.

Queen vs. Heritage—This was a case of theft also but as the prisoner had estranged his bail the matter was dropped.

### SETTLEMENT OF THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

1. Legislation shall be introduced

## Brandon Machine Works Co.

Tenth Street, Brandon.

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

CRUSHER ROLLERS ETC.

Scrap cast iron taken in trade.

and passed at the next regular session of the legislature of Manitoba embodying the provisions hereinafter set forth in an amendment to the "Public School Act," for the purpose of settling the educational question that has been in dispute in that province.

2. Religious teaching to be conducted as hereinafter provided: (1) If authorized by a resolution passed by the majority of school trustees, or (2) if a petition be presented to the board of school trustees asking for religious teaching and signed by the parents or guardians of at least ten children attending the school in the case of rural school districts, or by parents or guardians of at least twenty-five children attending a school in a city town or village.

3. Such religious teaching to take place between the hours of 3:30 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon and to be conducted by any Christian clergyman whose charge includes any portion of the school district or by any person duly authorized by such clergyman or by a teacher when so authorized.

4. Where so specified in such resolution or trustees, or where so required by a petition of parents or guardians, religious teaching during the prescribed period may take place only on certain specified days of the week instead of every teaching day.

5. In any schools in towns and cities where the average attendance of Roman Catholic children is forty or upwards and in villages and rural districts where the average attendance of such children is twenty-five or upwards the trustees shall, if required by a petition of parents or guardians of such number of Roman Catholic children, respectively employ at least one duly certified Roman Catholic teacher in such school. In any schools in towns and cities where the average attendance of non-Roman Catholic children is forty or upwards and in villages and rural districts where the average attendance of children is twenty-five or upwards the trustees shall, if required by the petition of parents or guardians of such children, employ at least one duly certified non-Roman Catholic teacher.

6. Where religious teaching is required to be carried on in any school in pursuance of the foregoing provisions and there are Roman Catholic and non-Roman Catholic children attending the school and the school room accommodation does not permit of the pupils being placed in separate rooms for the purpose of religious teaching provisions shall be made by the regulations of the department of education (which regulations the board of school trustees shall observe) whereby in the time allotted for religious teaching shall be divided in such a way the religious teaching of Roman Catholic children shall be carried on during the prescribed period in one half of the teaching days in each month and the religious teachings of the non-Catholic children may be carried on during the prescribed period on one-half of the teaching days of each month.

7. The department of education shall have the power to make regulations not inconsistent with the principles of this act and otherwise for the carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

8. No separation of pupils by religious denominations shall take place during the secular school work.

9. Where school accommodation at the disposal of trustees permits, instead of allotting different days of the week to different denominations for the purpose of religious teaching, pupils may be separated when the hour for religious teaching arrives and placed in separate rooms.

10. When ten of the pupils in any school speaking the French, or any language other than the English, as their native language, the teaching of such pupils shall be conducted in French, or such other language and English upon a bilingual system.

11. No pupil to be permitted to be present at any religious teaching unless the parents or guardians desire it. In case the parents or guardians do not desire the attendance of pupils during such religious teaching, then the pupils shall be dismissed before the exercises or shall remain in another room.











## THE MAIL.

THURSDAY, NOV. 26 1896.

### THE SETTLEMENT.

The terms of settlement of the Manitoba school question are at length published and appear in other columns of this paper. From our point of view there was nothing to settle from first to last—there was nothing—no special rights—granted the Catholics at Confederation. Sir Donald Smith acknowledged that at Ottawa last March, and the Hon. E. Blake, counsel for the Catholics, acknowledged before the Privy Council that if the Manitoba Legislature through an act of its own will in 1871, had not passed the separate school law the minority would have none. Anything done for the minority is simply a gratuitous act out of deference to Catholic feelings for a technical grievance they suffered in 1890 in the loss of a special privilege gratuitously given them in 1871.

From our point of view complete secularization of the act of 1890 was the proper thing for all; but we have no desire to quarrel with those who think the religious with the secular is indispensable.

When the Bessell and Tupper Cabinets were considering this question, their fatal mistake, in considering the feelings of the minority in splitting communities up into two school districts that were unable to properly pay one teacher, and in allowing separate school books to Catholics that would of course have to be accepted as text books by Protestants, where they were too few to hire teachers of their own.

The first thing that will strike a careful reader of this settlement is that it embodies no Federal legislation, and can therefore be modified by the Provincial parliament of its own will from time to time as the necessities call for it. That is one commendable feature.

The next observation is that no clause of this proposed provincial legislation is to be made obligatory upon parents or school boards excepting clause 10 dealing with bilingual instruction—all other conditions are to be left optional with trustees or parents or both.

This clause 10 provides, and it appears imperatively, that where any 10 pupils speak the French, the German, the Mennonite or any other foreign language as their native tongue, the trustees are left without option as to the employment of teachers and text books—they must employ teachers conversant with these foreign languages, and must procure text books embracing the English and these foreign languages, which may be a very difficult matter to do. In short it may be next to impossible to procure such text books and next to impossible to procure teachers filling the demand at reasonable salaries. We think the legislature should make this clause optional as well as the others, to meet emergencies that may arise. Sections 2, 3 and 4 simply provide that where the majority of trustees desire it or where 10 parents in any school district petition for it, the school hours proper shall be at 9 a.m. instead of 10 on certain days of the week, but not every day, for religious instruction to be given by the clergy or others appointed for the purpose. We think that when such instruction is desired in country districts, Catholics will have use of the school certain evenings and non-Catholics certain other evenings, the Catholic children going home at 3:30 on the evenings non-Catholics are using the schools, and non-Catholic children leaving at 3:30 the evenings the Catholics use the building. Section 5 is rather uncertain in its wording. It provides that in cities and towns where the average attendance of Catholic children is forty or over, the trustees, if asked to do so, must employ one Roman Catholic teacher; or if the majority of the people of the city or town are Catholics and the place has 40 or upwards of Protestant school children, the Catholic town must employ one Protestant teacher. The same conditions apply in villages and rural districts where the average attendance is over 25. No provision is made for divisions on religious grounds where the entire school population is under 25, as is the case in many districts. Probably majorities will be allowed to govern in such cases of their own sweet will. Section 6 simply means that in districts where there is but the one school room arrangements are to be made that Catholics and non-Catholics will have access to it on different days; but where there are different rooms, some may be taken by one and some by the other.

Any other references in the settlement are simply as to detail. From this our readers will at once see there is to be no second Board of Education, and, therefore, no separate schools, that there will be no separate text books, excepting that in districts where foreign languages are spoken, the ordinary books in use in the province shall embrace the two languages; that where Catholic teachers are employed out of deference to the sentiment of a section of

the district, they will have to take up the work the same as those of the Protestant faith, and that all teachers are to be certificated alike.

Some may hold that with such provisions in law, separate teaching will actually be indulged in certain districts. That may be the case, but if it is to be the inspectors, the trustees and the people that will be responsible for it and not the law. No parliament can do anything but make laws, it cannot enforce them unless its machinery acts and the people aid the machinery.

As might be expected this proposed settlement is variously commented upon. As we have often said our choice would have been complete secularization; but where the masses wanted a settlement, and the decision of the Privy Council opened the way for one, the compromise is perhaps as reasonable as any that could have been effected. Archbishop Langevin says Quebec will not accept of it, in other words that "Rome will howl," and if all the electors were of our mind they would let it howl. If the highest aim of the parliament of Canada is to please the church of Rome in all matters legal and educational, then let us know it at once.

All ready there are evidences that French Liberals, members of the Ottawa House, will refuse to accept this as a settlement of the question, and if Protestant Conservative representatives join with them, with the hand of the church operating in the background, the agitation may be continued indefinitely, for the political capital it may create, but all will admit that it is upon the heads of the agitators the consequences must rest.

Some will say that Greenway & Co. played this question as long as they could for all it was worth, and with truth in the remark, but why should Conservatives take it up again and renew the agitation? Of course you cannot muzzle the church in Quebec, but if the Protestant representatives of the House, would only conclude that when Manitoba, which is the only province interested, is reasonably satisfied, it is none of their business longer to interfere they would soon find the uproar in Quebec was only a sounding brass. Of course it is the strengthening of the church in Manitoba that Quebec is after and not the education of the youth of the province, and all well wishers of the province will regard it in this light. As a matter of fact whether or not the religious bodies of Manitoba will take advantage of the provisions of the proposed law for religious instruction, is a matter of much speculation. To our mind in most cases it will in a short time at last become a dead letter. The provisions, however, use all alike, and for that reason they should receive common acceptability.

### ECONOMY WANTED.

Post Master General Mulock says he is going to save the country \$800,000 in over hauling postal contracts. Minister Tarte says he will save another large amount in lopping off useless officials and other ministers say they will make like savings. These are all necessary changes, and the people will thank the new government for the retrenchments as far as they make them; but they are not enough. These loppings are only cutting off the top branches of the tree you want to remove, instead of laying the axe to the roots. What the country loudly calls for is a complete overhauling of our governmental machinery. Federal and provincial, with a view to radical reforms and radical retrenchment. The machine at Ottawa in government, taking out interest on debt which should not be included and subsidies to provinces, a total of \$16,000,000, costs the people \$4 a head in government. Making like reductions and provincial government costs us \$2 more. Add to these municipal government, and our complete government costs Canadians about \$10 a head. It is utterly impossible for any people to prosper under such a burden of taxation. What is required is a radical overhauling to bring our taxation to the lowest possible figure. It is not nibbling at the leaves of the tree, but a complete tearing out by the roots.

Let us have the Senate either abolished or reduced to half and made elective. It is but a few years since Gladstone's government all but decided to abolish the House of Lords and if abolition is possible there it could very readily be effected here. Then again our Federal Cabinet might easily be reduced to half. We have a secretary of state who has little more to do than stickle over ceremonies, a minister of Militia, and we are unable of ourselves to either declare war or make peace, a minister of Inland Revenue whose duties might well be assumed by the minister of Customs. There is also no reason why half a dozen or more of the other ministerial portfolios should not be equally dispensed with, and their duties assumed by a chief clerk or deputy head. In the United States they have all the interests to look after we have, and yet they manage with eight Cabinet Ministers, while Great Britain with all her foreign interests can manage with one more portfolio than we have.

A party in opposition can readily see all these necessary reforms, but the trouble is when that party gets into office it sees the importunities of a hungry following, and public interests are sacrificed for its gratification.

What the country wants is the management of its affairs on such business principles as characterize the management of any large successful business concern. It would, of course, prune off a lot of leeches and suckers living on ceremony, but the masses would derive the benefits.

### DUTIES.

It is a question whether or not the present Federal Government are taking in their present investigations as to the operation of the tariff, the best course available to secure the most reliable information. For instance to learn the operation of the tariff on books they are consulting the dealers only, when in fact it is the consumers, the people of Canada, that are the most interested. As a matter of fact it makes no difference to a dealer whether the duty on articles is 5 or 50 per cent as he simply adds it to the cost price and turns the total over on the consumer; and, of course, the manufacturer will always recommend a duty that renders outside competition impossible.

The present duty on books regardless of the style of finish is specific and 6 cents per lb., excepting Bibles and college books that are free. The tendency of this must be to prohibit the importation of paper covered and cheap bound books to Canadian consumers and make the consumers of the cheaper single books pay the piper. This is hardly fair take it in almost any sense, as the specific duty is vicious and bad in principle. The proper thing is the ad valorem duty, to make the wealthier man pay his higher duty on his more expensive purchases.

Many people would like to see Mr. Daly contest this division with Mr. Sifton so that the merits of Tupper's bill might be tested along side the present settlement, as there are some people in this constituency who persist in saying the Roman Catholics were entitled to what Tupper proposed to give them. If this is out of the question, as it appears to be since Mr. Daly appears to prefer hunting for gold in the mountains to vindicating his course on the remedial bill, no good end can be served by a contest on any other lines. It appears to us the Laurier government is there for five years and no good end can be served by attempts to prevent it from formulating and properly testing its policy. The Nor-Wester will have it however that when the House meets Laurier's Quebec following will desert him because he has betrayed them on the school settlement, which is not very good proof of the assertion of some ultra Tories, that the settlement gives the Catholics separate schools in a very rank form. However our advice to all is to let this matter drop and let the government go on with their policy.

### HAD INDIGESTION!

For a Matter of Some Forty Years or More.

Joseph Gardner, store dealer, of Bath, Ontario, is a great believer in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and kidney, liver and stomach troubles generally. "I was troubled for over forty years with indigestion and constipation," he writes. "At intervals I suffered from severe headache. I spent dollars and dollars without result until Mr. Bull, our druggist, advised me to try Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I did so, and must say that they are the only remedy that gave me relief. I would not be without them for anything."

Many people suffer from rheumatism, bad blood and diseased kidneys bring it on. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will remedy all this and cure rheumatism, sciatica and all kindred complaints. Here is a sample case:

"My boy was all crippled up and suffered awfully with rheumatism," writes Mrs. H. Wills, of Chesley, Ont. "He also had a touch of diabetes. The doctors could do him no good, but Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills completely cured him."

Sold by all dealers and Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto, 25c.

When all other remedies fail Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine will cure the worst chronic cold, 25 cents.

The Mail \$1 a year

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

200 Heavy English Army Winter Coats

which we will sell at the LOW PRICE \$6.00 each. This is a very desirable coat for farmers, teamsters and bushmen, as they are waterproof and untearable—call and examine them. Also a large quantity of GOOD FURS, consisting of Coats, Caps, Gauntlets, Collars and Cuffs—in Beaver and Otter.

EMERSON & HAGUE

### TO THE ELECTORS OF THE ELECTORAL DIVISION OF BRANDON.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been called to take office in the Federal Government and nominated by a convention of the Electors of Brandon, I have the honor to solicit your suffrages.

You are acquainted with my record in public life since I entered the Legislative Assembly of the Province in the year 1888, and it is for yourselves to judge of my fitness to represent you.

The accession of a new Government to office at Ottawa affords an opportunity of securing certain changes in policy and administration which are essential to the proper development of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. It will be my special duty to lend my assistance in bringing about such reforms in the tariff and such alterations in the methods of administering North Western affairs as will enhance the prosperity of the community and thus lay the best possible foundation for a successful immigration policy.

The long pending dispute between the Federal and Provincial authorities over what is popularly known as the school question has now been happily terminated by a final settlement which will, I doubt not, be deemed satisfactory by the great majority of our citizens. The terms of the settlement will, upon examination, be found to be in strict accord with the principle of national schools. The oft repeated demand for separate schools has been finally rejected. The conduct, management, regulation and control of the public school system remain substantially unaltered. The settlement amounts simply to a provision for more efficient religious instruction upon the lines of the present proposition, formerly made by the government of the Province to the Federal Commissioners at the Conference held in the City of Winnipeg early in the present year. In the plan adopted for imparting such instruction all denominations are placed upon an equal footing.

In my opinion the settlement thus arrived at is at once a complete vindication of the course pursued by your provincial representatives, condemnation of the co-ercive policy of the late Federal Government, and a signal proof of the wisdom, firmness and sagacity of the distinguished statesman who has lately been called to the leadership of the Government of Canada.

During the past eighteen years our progress has been greatly retarded by many serious mistakes made by the late Federal Government in its North Western policy. It is, however, of no avail now to waste valuable time and energy in useless recriminations over past mistakes. The duty of the hour is to bend every effort towards effecting a remedy of existing evils, and if possible give an impetus to the progress of the Great West I can make no glowing promises as to what will be achieved. The difficulties in the way of even moderate success in peopling our province are very great. Knowing, however, as I do, that the members of the present government are strongly impressed with the belief that the national future of Canada is bound up in the development of Manitoba; the North West Territories and British Columbia, I feel satisfied that an honest and determined effort will be made to grapple with the great problem of immigration.

I have accepted office with a very keen appreciation of the magnitude of the task which lies before me and with a determination to devote myself earnestly to its accomplishment. I now ask for your suffrages in the confident belief that you are willing to accord to the government and to myself a fair and generous trial.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

CLIFFORD SUTTON,  
Brandon, November 18th, 1896.

Strayed. Strayed from premises of the undersigned on Nov. 14th, one Chestnut Horse weighing about 1200, branded with the letter N on the left shoulder. Any information which will lead to the recovery of the same will be suitably rewarded.

TROTTER & TROTTER.

A Pretty Present for your friends is your own

.....Photograph.

I am now prepared to make all styles of Photographs. Satisfaction guaranteed at Lowest Prices.

W. D. CLEMENT,  
McKinnon block, cor. 8th and Ross.

THE ACADEMY.

A School for young men and women, located in the Fleming Block, Brandon. Day and Evening Classes in all the ordinary school work. Commercial work including shorthand and stenography, Music, Drawing, Painting, Latin, Greek and French. Lessons by correspondence.

For fuller information apply

S. J. McKEE, Principal.

## W. FERGUSON

...DIRECT IMPORTER OF...

## WINES, LIQUORS

## ...AND CIGARS.

— I daily expect a car load of Scotch and Irish Whiskies from the best distillers in the Old Country.

— I have also on the way a shipment of Brandy from the well-known firms Hennessy and Martelle, of Cognac, France.

OLD STAND—EIGHT STREET.

BRANDON, MAN.

## OUR WATCH HOSPITAL

IS ALWAYS OPEN.

A Watch must keep time as a train keeps the track. If your Watch don't keep time bring it to us, we will make it right to the smallest fraction of a second, and at the smallest possible cost. We always keep on hand a line of

All Grades Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

AT THE LOWEST PRICES THAT WILL DEFY COMPETITION.

## W. H. MALLETT, Jeweler.

Sign of the Gold Watch, Rosser Ave., between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

P. S.—A full line of PIPES, CIGARS, TOBACCOS, &c. &c. constantly on hand. Call and see how low our prices are.

## WILSON, RANKIN & CO.

BRANDON'S GREATEST STORE!

## ...BEDDING Department...

Business is at high pitch in the big store. It is harvest time for shoppers. The air of brisk activity is in every department. In store news of a day or a week it is not possible to fairly tell all we would like to tell. It is worth your while to come daily, if only to see the drift of new styles. You're welcome to come and learn, whether you want to buy or not.

Cotton Blankets—White and grey, soft beautiful goods, very desirable for winter sheets 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4. prices 10c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Grey Union Blankets—\$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Pure Wool Grey Blankets—\$2.00 to \$4.00.

White Blankets—\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50.

Fine Saxony Wool Blankets—The best in the market, the kind that tickle the nose, the kind that tickle the skin, prices \$1.50, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00.

## Eiderdown Quilts and Comforters.

Comforters—Large full size, dark coverings \$1.50.

Comforters—Pure white filling, made so they won't flock in washing, neat, medium and light coverings, very special, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Comforters—Sateen covered, pure white Crescent, wool filling, tufted with wool, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50.

Eiderdown Quilts—Filled with pure goose-down, covered in French Sateen, fine patterns, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50 and \$8.50.

Eiderdowns—Light as air, covered in Silks, and Silk and Sateen—\$12.00 and \$15.00.

White Bed Spreads—\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00.

Imported Patch-work Quilts—Half-wool, Red and White, Red and Black, with pure wool fringe, price \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Sheetings and Pillow Cottons—8-4 Twilled Bleached Sheet 20c, and 25c.; 9-4 Twilled Bleached Sheet 25c. and 28c.; 10-4 Plain Bleached Sheet 30c.; 10-4 Twilled Bleached Sheet 35c.; 8-4 and 9-4 Unbleached Sheet from 18c.; Pillow Cottons, circular, from 15c.; Pillow Cotton, special, 18c.; Grey and White Wool Sheet, 72 inches wide, 75c.

Pillows—Per pair \$1.50 to \$5.00. It will pay you to inspect this new stock before making your winter purchases. There is no other such gathering of merchandise in Western Manitoba.

We've no old stock to galvanize into life, and no old styles to parade as new—everything is clean, fresh and thoroughly up-to-date. That applies to Bedding, as well as to Dress Goods, to Furs, as well as to Carpets and Furniture.

## WILSON, RANKIN & CO.

BRANDON'S GREATEST STORE.




**--New Dress Goods!.... --New Furs!.... --New Clothing!....**

## Brandon's Popular Dry Goods and Clothing House.

50 Men's Frieze Pea Jackets, worth \$7.00—November will see them sold out at \$4.65.

**DR. FOWLERS**  
**EXT. OF**



**WILD STRAWBERRY**

HAS A RECORD  
OF  
**40 YEARS OF SUCCESS**  
IT IS A SURE CURE  
FOR  
**DIARRHOEA - DYSENTERY**  
**COLD - GRAMPS -**  
**CHOLERA INFANTUM**  
and all  
**SUMMER COMPLAINTS**  
in Children or Adults

DR. J. C. FOWLER, N.Y.







## THE WESTERN WORLD.

ITEMS SHORT AND INTERESTING.

A Resume of the Events of the Week—  
Principal People, Their  
Sayings and Doings.

The dead body of an elderly man has  
been found near Rosser.

It was a thirty degrees below zero at  
midnight, B. C. the other day.

Dr. R. F. Hay, of Calgary, N. W. T.,  
died recently at Canmore.

The Northwest Territories are asking  
for constitutional government.

Roschard will ask the provincial par-  
liament next session to give it self gov-  
ernment as a city.

Hon. J. D. Cameron will succeed Hon.  
Mr. Sifton as attorney-general of the  
province of Manitoba.

From Banff to Glacier, a distance of  
20 miles, there is seven feet of snow  
along the line of the C. P. R.

Rastland, Golden, Fort Steele, and Ed-  
monton are made permanent outposts of  
entry by the customs department.

A movement is on foot by the city  
clerks to suppress gambling and  
other vices in the city of Winnipeg.

Adam McKay, of Prince Albert, lost  
three of his fingers while at work in the  
C. P. R. round house at Medicine Hat.

On Dec. 15, municipal polling day, the  
electors of South Norfolk will vote on a  
local option by law, under the provisions  
of the liquor license act.

It is reported that the W. J. Gage Co.,  
the large wholesale stationers and pub-  
lishers of Toronto, are about to hold a  
western house in Winnipeg.

It is said on good authority, that the  
Hon. J. G. McCreight, judge of the  
supreme court of British Columbia, will  
end in his resignation shortly.

A few nights since the safe in the  
Northwest Mounted Police Barracks was  
burglarized and \$320 stolen from it. No  
one has yet been found to the perpetra-  
tors.

Francis F. Furlong, of Zotte, Mont., a  
celebrated mining engineer, was drown-  
ed at Vancouver while trying to cross the  
bay for the purpose of examining some  
mines for English capitalists.

Fred J. Haswell claimed damages be-  
cause the excise court for injuries sus-  
tained by a carriage accident in Banff  
National park Judge Burridge dismissed  
the case, holding the government not  
liable.

At Prince Albert the other week, a  
man employed on the C. P. R. repair  
gang fell from the top of a water tank  
and was rendered unconscious for some  
time. He will likely recover, but he had  
a narrow escape.

John Poschke, a little German boy,  
quartered at the immigration sheds,  
Winnipeg, was seriously injured by fall-  
ing from one of the corridors to the floor  
below. His skull was fractured and  
small bones are entertained of his recovery.

A terrible explosion of 100 pounds of  
dynamite occurred at the Rott Hill  
mine six miles east of Hellewood, B. C.,  
the property of Messrs. Pattie and Mc-  
Callum. Two men, Charles Berger and  
Chris Miller, were blown to atoms. Miller  
was a single man. Berger leaves a  
wife and seven children.

Proposals will immediately be made  
to the city council of Vancouver for set-  
ting up a smelter and refinery in that  
city. A municipal bonus of \$100,000  
will, it is reported, be asked. There is a  
strong feeling in the city that the amount  
asked is excessive and it will probably  
have to be reduced greatly, if the propo-  
sal is to carry the taxpayers' vote.

Extensive changes are to take place in  
the police staff at Prince Albert. Supt.  
Maddis shortly goes to Bathurst, and  
after a day to Maple Creek where he  
takes the place of Sgt. Gagnon, who  
will be stationed at Prince Albert. Insp.  
Wilson will be moved from Dauphin and  
take the place of Capt. Allan, and  
Sgt. D. Howard will take position at the  
lake.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.,  
having completed the survey of the pro-  
posed line of railway from the foot of  
Sloan lake along the Slocan river to a  
point on the Kootenay river on the line  
of the Nelson and Robson railway, will,  
small probability, begin on the con-  
struction of the road early in the spring.  
When completed the line will prove to be a  
valuable outlet for that section of the pro-  
vince, which is known to be immensely  
rich in its mineral deposits.

It is not surprising to learn that Mr.  
Barney Barnato is turning his atten-  
tion to gold mining in British Columbia.  
The Transvaal lower grade mines are  
becoming less profitable as a result of ex-  
cessive taxation securities have, accord-  
ing to the London "States" fallen in value  
from £17,000,000 in 1904 to £7,700,000 in  
1905, a decline of 55 per cent, and even  
in 1906 the "States" declare that this year's dividends will not reach £2,  
£3,000,000 or 2 per cent. Hence doubtless  
the South African millionaire's resolve to  
test the opportunities of British Col-  
umbia.

The American four masted schooner  
Puritan, is the latest addition to the long  
list of shipwrecks, which have won for  
the treacherous coast of the west coast of Van-  
couver sea and an unenviable reputation.  
The vessel is a complete wreck near the  
spot where some eleven months ago the  
ship Janet Cowan went ashore. Happily  
the latest shipwreck is unattended with  
loss of life. Capt. C. H. Atwood, and  
crew of nine men, after spending some  
ten hours on the wreck, with the waves  
beating over them, receiving assistance  
from two Indians and succeeded in get-  
ting to shore.

CRAZED BY RELIGION.  
Religious Maniacs Nearly Commit a  
Murder.

A most extraordinary case of religious  
mania is reported from a farm house  
near the Long Sault, Ont. There for a  
number of years resided Elijah Rice  
his wife and five children. The eldest  
son, Louis, 22 years of age, recently be-  
came religiously insane, and announced  
himself as the Prince of the Sand Hills,  
and declared that Christ had commis-  
sioned him to reform the world.

Mania extended to the father, mother  
and elder portion of the family who  
neglected the farm and spent their time

singing and praying. Recently the father  
conceived the idea that Louis was pos-  
sessed by the devil, and that it must be  
got out of him. Taking the young man  
unaware, the father knocked him down  
with the leg of a chair, and he and Mrs.  
Rice and two of the sons pounded him into  
insensibility. When this was done and  
accomplished they were satisfied that the  
devil was driven out. Their next move  
was to celebrate the feast of the Passover  
and one of the little children was to be  
sacrificed as the paschal lamb. One of the  
sons, a mere boy, told this to the Rev.  
Mr. Caris, who informed two doctors.  
On visiting the farm they saw Rice and  
his son Louis, suffering from intense  
mania, and had them at once removed  
to the Kingston insane asylum. The  
doctors think that the other members  
will recover.

### THE NEW MUNICIPALITIES.

Wards of Whitewater, Cameron and  
Riverside.

The newly created municipalities of  
Cameron, Whitewater and Riverside,  
have by the lieutenant-governor-in-  
council, been divided into wards as fol-  
lows:

The municipality of Cameron—Ward 1  
to consist of township 5 in range 22 and  
30 west, ward 2 to consist of townships 5  
in range 24 and 25 west; ward 3 to con-  
sist of townships 6 in range 24 and 25  
west; ward 4 to consist of township 6 in  
range 22 and 23 west.

The municipality of Whitewater—Ward 1  
to consist of township 5 in range 19 west  
and east half of township 5 in range 20  
west; ward 2 to consist of township 6 in  
range 19 west and east half of township 6  
in range 20 west; ward 3 to consist of township 6 in range 21 west and east half of township 6 in range 22 west; ward 4 to consist of township 6 in range 23 west and east half of township 6 in range 24 west; ward 5 to consist of township 6 in range 25 west and east half of township 6 in range 26 west.

The municipality of Riverside—Ward No. 1,  
to consist of townships 1, range 17 west,  
and all that portion of township 4, range  
16 west, lying south and west of Pelican  
lake. Ward 2, of township 4 and the south  
half of township 5, in range 15 west, and  
the north half of township 5, in range 16  
west. Ward 3, of township 5, in range 16  
west, and the north half of township 5, in  
range 17 west. Ward 4, of townships 5 and 6, in range 17  
west, and all the portion of township 5,  
in range 16 west, lying south and west of  
Pelican lake.

Owing to the addition of St. Francois  
Xavier territory to the municipality of  
Macdonald, the latter municipality has  
been re-divided into wards as follows:

Ward No. 1 to consist of townships 7 in  
range 1 and 2 east, the south half of  
township 8 in range 2 east, the south of  
township 8 in range 3 east, lying west of the  
Red River. Ward No. 2 to consist of  
the north half of township 8, in range 1  
east, and all of fractional townships 9,  
range 2 east, and the north half of town-  
ships 9, range 2 east, lying west of the Red  
river. Ward No. 3, township 8 and the  
south half of township 9 in range 1 east.  
Ward No. 4, the most easterly four tiers  
of sections in townships 7, 8 and 9, in  
range 1 west. Ward No. 5, the most  
easterly two tiers of sections in town-  
ships 7, 8 and 9, in range 1 west, and the  
most easterly two tiers of sections in  
townships 7, 8 and 9, in range 2 west.  
Ward No. 6, the most westerly four tiers  
of sections in townships 7, 8 and 9, in  
range 2 west.

The reserves in the foregoing municipali-  
ties will be elected by the whole munici-  
pality in each case, and one councillor  
will be elected in each ward. In the  
municipality of Cameron the last revised  
voters' list of Winchester, applicable to  
the limits of the municipality, will be  
the list used. In the municipality of  
St. Francois Xavier, applicable as above  
mentioned.

Nominations of candidates will take  
place on Tuesday the 1st day of Decem-  
ber next, and polling on Tuesday, the  
15th day of December next.

### THE SULTAN'S TROUBLES.

Two Young Armenian Women Escape  
From His Harem—Safe at an Embassy.

The Sultan of Turkey has had an an-  
noying domestic upset to add to his  
troubles. It has been rumored for weeks  
past that something serious had oc-  
curred in his majesty's harem, for Chief,  
the Eunuch, had frequent audiences with  
the sultan, and 1200000 was known to  
have been holding a secret inquiry into  
what seems to be a reliable authority  
that the trouble had its origin in the  
eternal Armenian difficulty. The sultan  
had in his harem three young Armenian  
women, and when the news of the last  
massacre in the streets of the capital  
reached the harem the Turkish and  
Circassian women maltreated the Ar-  
menians so brutally that they resolved  
upon the desperate expedient of fleeing  
from the harem. An escape of that sort  
is virtually unprecedented, but the young  
women managed to get out, and not a  
trace has been found of them. Two old  
harem slaves, both Armenians, confessed  
under torture, to aiding the fugitives, but  
were unable to say where they took re-  
fuge. The slaves were quietly killed, and  
the same fate undoubtedly awaits the  
fugitives if captured. An impression  
prevails in Constantinople that they  
found an asylum in one of the embassies,  
and the sultan is satisfied himself that  
this is the only possible explanation of  
the failure of his agents to find them.

### Grand Meteoric Display.

On a recent Sunday morning at Fessen-  
den, Ind., it seemed as though the  
heavens were all aglow with phosphore-  
cent light. Upon a close examination  
there seemed to be millions of shooting  
stars. Owing to the hour, about two in  
the morning, but few witnessed this  
grand display. On the farm of James  
Every, just east of town, a meteor em-  
bedded itself over eight feet in the earth.  
Those who were awake say they felt a  
tremendous trembling of the earth. Mr.  
Every was badly shocked and almost  
overcome by the shock and sulphurous  
smoke. The deep sound of the succeeding  
evening almost covered the deepest de-  
pression made by the great meteor, but  
it is yet plainly discernable. It will be  
dug out as soon as the weather will per-  
mit.

### CASTS OF THE ESQUIMAUX.

Artist Albert Operetti, Who Accompanied  
Peary, Made Plaster Casts.

"I was anxious to make complete  
studies of these peculiar people, so I not  
only painted and sketched them, but I  
also made a number of plaster casts. This  
was the first time in the history  
of Arctic work that the attempt was  
made to exercise the sculptor's art in the  
Arctic regions. I may say that I was  
most successful in making plaster casts of  
the Esquimaux, notwithstanding the low  
temperature in which he was obliged to  
work.

"I had to try various parts of the ship  
before I could find a place where the  
plaster would not freeze, and at length  
took up my quarters for this work in the  
orlop, or lower deck of the steamer.

"In making the casts the mode of  
operating consisted in first arranging the  
bodies of the natives with a preparation  
of petocholatum, then in building around  
the model a wall of clay to the thickness  
of several inches. Then I placed  
strings vertically and horizontally upon  
the figure, allowing them  
to stick to the flesh, in order  
to separate and break the moulding  
plaster of Paris, mixed with water  
and salt, to hasten hardening, all over  
the body of the subject, the mixture be-  
ing 10 or 15 degrees colder than the sur-  
rounding atmosphere. I permitted the  
mixture to remain for four or five min-  
utes, or until hard, and then removed it,  
after making it for a moment or two  
thoroughly panned off to get rid of  
the superfluous portions, and laid  
away in and around the engine room to  
become thoroughly evaporated.

"In making the cast of the face two  
goose quills were inserted in the nostrils  
of the subject. Then the face was lubri-

### COMMISSIONERS AT WORK.

The Alteration of the Tariff Duties and  
How it Will Effect Manufacturers.

The ministerial tariff commissioners in  
session at Toronto, have commenced  
work. Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Oliver  
Mowat, Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson,  
representing the government. It  
was decided that the question of admis-  
sion of the press be left to individual de-  
putations and most of the important de-  
putations through the day consented to  
the admission of reporters. Wm. Coble  
representing E. W. Gillette and com-  
pany's Yeast Cake and Baking Powder  
factory, said the firm would go out of  
business if the tariff were reduced to say  
twenty per cent. He had started the  
factory in 1880, when the tariff was in-  
creased from 20 to nearly 100 per cent.  
A. E. Kemp, president of the Canadian  
Manufacturers' association discussed  
sheet metal, tin, copper and enameled  
ware with special reference to the latter.  
German goods would replace Canadian  
but for the tariff. The most interesting  
deputation was perhaps that representing  
the bicycle manufacturers. These gentle-  
men argued that a small increase or de-  
crease of duty on bicycles would have  
little effect on their importation, as only  
their imports were imported. Representa-  
tives of whitewear, collars, cuffs, shirts,  
etc., pointed out to the ministers a sta-  
tement in a Troy, N. Y., paper to the effect  
that the management of a big manu-  
facturing concern there was waiting on  
the prospective reduction of the tariff, in  
order to take possession of the Canadian  
market with their goods.

At the afternoon session of the tariff  
commission the dry goods men protested  
against unfair appraisal of goods im-  
ported which they said was practiced in  
some of the smaller customs houses  
where the appraisers were inefficient,  
and the appraisers protested against the  
disadvantage of importers at the larger  
custom houses, where proper valuations  
are made. They recommended ad valorem  
duties instead of specific, all through  
their line of imports. They showed dif-  
ferences of opinion on the question of  
Canadian manufactures, but on the whole  
all seemed to be in favor of lower duties  
if not crippling deserving industries. But  
they particularly asked for fewer customs  
houses and more efficient officers.

The crockery men had the same kind  
of complaint to make and also recom-  
mended an all round duty of 30 per cent.  
on their imports and no reduction or in-  
crease of the present tariff other than  
necessary to accomplish this.

The vinegar manufacturers asked that  
the law be enforced to prevent being put  
on the market vinegar manufactured im-  
properly, and containing a large portion  
of acetic acid.

Representatives of the Typographical  
union asked for increased duty on news-  
paper and stereotype plates, also an in-  
crease of the present duty of six cents  
per pound on books. They referred to the  
Presbyterian hymn books being printed  
at Oxford, England, and urged that a  
tariff duty it should protect Canadian  
workmen.

### A PRACTICAL PLAN.

The Powers Considering a Scheme for the  
Government of Turkey.

The London Daily News states that the  
powers are considering a scheme for fi-  
nancial control, and the placing of the  
administration of Turkey in the hands of  
a responsible European minister, Edgar  
Vincent at present treasurer of the Otto-  
man Bank, becoming the minister of  
finance, a Russian officer the minister  
of war, and an Austrian minister of the  
interior, the Grand Vizier remaining  
president of the council of state, subject  
to the powers' approval. "There is no  
reason to believe," the Daily News says,  
"that Germany and Austria will consent  
to such a scheme, which would mean the  
loss of the Ottoman dominion, but  
would not necessarily keep the present  
sultan on the throne. The scheme  
is believed to provide first for raising a  
loan of £5,000,000, to be applied to the  
administration, and the reduction of the  
army, each velayet to have a European  
general, responsible to the ministry, who  
is to collect the taxes, pay salaries, and  
the revision of the civil and military  
service, the dismissal of the incompetent  
and ill reputed officers, the reorganization  
of the gendarmerie under Turkish  
and European officers, and equal rights  
to all religious communities. The Daily  
News also has a Vienna dispatch which  
says: "Edgar Vincent spent two days  
here in negotiations for the proposed  
Turkish loan. He considers that the  
success depends upon the three unful-  
filled conditions of remodelling the Tur-  
kish debt commission on the plan of the  
Egyptian commission, with a Russian  
delegate, and the purchase of a guaranteed  
loan. It is reported that the czar has  
promised a Russian delegate."

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thoroughly panned off to get rid of  
the superfluous portions, and laid  
away in and around the engine room to  
become thoroughly evaporated.

"In making the cast of the face two  
goose quills were inserted in the nostrils  
of the subject. Then the face was lubri-

cated and the eyes were closed, and tissue  
paper placed over them. The subject was  
placed full length on the deck, and a wall  
of clay was built all around the face to  
prevent the plaster of Paris from running  
all over. I then poured the plaster over  
the face with one hand, while with the  
other I held the quills in an inclined po-  
sition to permit of free breathing. When  
the mold hardened it was immediately  
removed and trimmed as the other molds  
had been. Measurements of the features  
and members of the body were also taken.  
"The Esquimaux subjects underwent  
these various operations very patiently  
and without a murmur, they even allow-  
ed themselves to be washed with soap  
and water, an experience as novel to  
as becoming subjects for plaster casts.  
For though the Esquimaux possess many  
virtues, cleanliness is not next to God-  
liness from their point of view. Notwith-  
standing the difficulties I succeeded in  
making twelve barrels full of molds,  
which I have brought back with me, so  
that I have reason to feel satisfied with  
my work."—New York Herald.

### THE BRAINY BELL BOY.

Some Experiences With the One Who Calls  
Sleepers for the Early Train.

Every traveling man has had his ex-  
perience with the intelligent bell boy  
who "calls" for the early train.

"I was pounding my ear pretty lively  
one night in a Texas house, and I said  
Texas man, when a big thumping on  
my door brought me up sitting in bed.

"What is it?" I asked.

"Boss," said the darkey, "is you de  
man what wants to go on the 2 o'clock  
train to Big Sandy?"

"I had left no 'call,' and I made that  
darkey understand so in a few short  
words. He harked the next door, and I  
heard him ask again:—

"Boss, is you de man what wants to  
go on the 2 o'clock train to Big Sandy?"

"The answer was terrific. The darkey  
was again awed. For about five minutes  
he was still, as if absorbed in thought.  
Then I heard him say to himself in an  
argumentative tone:—

"Dar's some 'un in dis hall who  
wants to go on de 2 o'clock train to Big  
Sandy. I dun forget de number."

"He went down the hall repeating the  
number at seven doors before he  
reached the man who wanted to go 'on  
de 2 o'clock train to Big Sandy.'"

"An Illinois man thought he could  
parallel this evidence of sagacity. He  
said:—

"I stopped one night at the hotel at  
Shawtown, and left a 'sure call' for  
the boat which was expected along about  
4 A. M. I went to bed and slept peace-  
fully until the racket at the door aroused  
me.

"All right," I said.

"Mr. Jones," Mr. Jones' sang out  
the darkey, "you want to catch the  
Painfully boat. Well, dey ain't no use of  
you gettin' up. De boat's done gone,  
sah!"—Rochester Times.

### BRYAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Will Go on a Lecturing Tour and Will  
Also Write a Book.

According to the statement of Allan  
Comstock, of New York, Bryan has en-  
tered into a contract to deliver a series  
of non-partisan lectures under the man-  
agement of himself and V. E. McGehe, of New  
York, beginning at Atlantic City, Feb.  
10, and ending at New York, March 10.  
The consideration is unknown, but it  
is said to be a thousand dollars for each  
lecture.

Bryan is preparing to publish a book  
about the first of next year, which will  
treat the silver question, emphasizing its  
importance as the issue of 1900. Bryan  
has authorized the publisher to announce  
that one-half of the royalties received  
from the sale of the book will be devoted  
to advancing the cause of bi-metalism  
during the next four years. The work  
will also express Bryan's views on the  
recent campaign, his biography, his views  
on the special contributions of distin-  
guished political leaders. A description  
of the Bryan campaign tours will  
also be a feature.

### He-faced to Dismiss Her Pupils.

Much interest is manifested in Con-  
stantinople in the case of Miss Simmer,  
who collected fifty or sixty children for  
the purpose of giving them shelter and  
instruction. The school she established  
was supported by funds contributed by  
Germans. Miss Simmer's father, a  
German, has been ordered by the govern-  
ment authorities to discontinue the school,  
and she is endeavoring to compel her  
coast teaching the children. With this  
object the police have been calling at the  
school every day, trying to make her  
disperse her pupils but she steadily re-  
fused to do so. The attention of the  
embassies has been attracted to the case,  
and the Turkish authorities are tortur-  
ing suspected persons for the purpose of  
compelling them to disclose their knowl-  
edge of the revolutionary movement.

### TOOK A SWIM IN BEER.

It was a queer accident which befell  
Roberts, Chief Engineer of the Stein  
brewery, of Louisville. At 5 o'clock,  
after the machinery had stopped, Roberts  
climbed upon a large beer vat for the  
purpose of putting a new rim around the  
top. He placed his foot upon the edge  
of the vat and began working. His foot  
slipped and he fell over into seven feet  
of beer, which was ready to run out into  
the kegs.

The tank is fifteen feet deep and the  
beer was over Roberts' head. He began  
crying for help, but no one heard him.  
He was unable to let down for fear of  
drowning. He was forced to swim  
around the vat for almost five minutes  
before assistance arrived. When several  
workmen fished him out with hooks.

### The Mills Again Started.

Miss Covil, daughter of the treasurer  
of Tremont and Suffolk mills, by a turn  
of the wheel in the new Wheel House  
corporation opened the flood gates of the  
canal and set in motion machinery that  
will give employment to 1,000 hands.  
The mills were purchased recently from  
the late Lawrence Manufacturing company.  
The entire plant of the Tremont and Sul-  
folk company is a large cotton manufac-  
turing concern in Lowell, employing  
3,000 hands.

### An International Monte Carlo.

A special to the Denver Republican  
from San Francisco says: "It has been stated  
here by prominent sporting men from  
El Paso that Dan Stuart and a powerful  
syndicate have at last succeeded in secur-  
ing through this part of the state for the last  
six months. The robbers' den was what  
is called a 'Hole in the Wall' and was  
run by one of the gang who disposed of

### THE NEWS IN GENERAL.

The Incidents of the World Around us  
Briefly Portrayed.

Available wheat supplies have increas-  
ed 883,000 bushels.

The Ferris wheel has gone into the  
hands of a receiver.

The Pacific cable commission is in  
session at London, Eng.

Business in the United States has  
shown wonderful progress during the  
past week.

A bull and bear stampede at Zamora  
Spain, resulted in a panic in which many  
were injured.

A plot to assassinate the Czar during  
his recent visit to England, has just  
come to light.

Mrs. Scott Siddons, the famous actress  
and elocutionist, died at Paris, France, a  
few days ago.

A boundary commission will be ap-  
pointed to determine the dividing line  
between Minnesota and Western Canada.

W. J. Bryan, the defeated Democratic  
candidate for president of the United  
States, has already begun the campaign of  
1900.

The question of the annexation of  
Hawaii to the United States is likely to  
be revived on account of McKinley's  
election.

Sir Herbert Kitchener and other  
officers of the Nile expedition have been  
decorated by the order of Knight Com-  
mander of the Bath.

Princess Elvira, Don Carlos' third  
daughter, has eloped with a Roman  
catholic named Filchi, a married man. She  
was born in Geneva.

Rev. Hall, of St. Paul, Minn., on  
trial there for attempted wife poisoning,  
has confessed to the crime and been sen-  
tenced to six years' imprisonment.

Daniel Ryan, of Buffalo, clerk, 35 years  
old, had one of his upper molars pulled  
recently, and now is dying. He has had  
incessant hemorrhage ever since the loss  
of the tooth.

Disatisfied with the presiding elder,  
members of the Methodist church of  
Langford, S. D., left that denomination  
in a body, and have organized a Presby-  
terian church.

It is rumored that Li Hung Chang will  
retire from public life, being disgusted  
with the treatment he received at the  
hands of the emperor, on his return from  
the British tour.

The British authorities are likely to be  
drawn into a diplomatic controversy  
with Spain, over the question of filibus-  
toring. Several expeditions are said to  
have left Halifax and Jamaica.

Passengers on the Southern Railway  
train which recently tried to go through  
Winnibore, S. C., were detained three  
hours because the local authorities at-  
tached the train for debt. They chained  
the engine to the rails. It was only after  
much legal procedure that the train was  
allowed to go on.

### SUBSTITUTE FOR GLASS.

New Translucent Fibre for Use as Sky-  
lights and Vault Covers.

The translucent fabric recently brought  
out by a New England firm to take the  
place of glass skylights has, after a con-  
tinuous experimental service of seven  
years, been pronounced to be in as good  
condition as when first put in place. The  
material has many advantages claimed  
for it, chief of which is that by its em-  
ployment in train sheds, freight houses  
and similar buildings having large areas,  
the light weight of the material permits  
of a simple, inexpensive and light



